still came unpleasantly near. Their shots continued until they fell far in the wake of my boat. The sun had
risen above the horizon, warm and bright, while, for two
hours and a half. I worked with a single our, and, anded
by the drifting tide, approached the Maryland shore.
With an inexpressible sense of relief, I heard the boat's
how touch the sand. I was near Chapel Point, ten miles
below the creek on which I embarked, and so exhausted
that with difficulty I reached the bank. On its green
carpet, and under the cooling shade of its trees, I haid
down to rest, leaving the boat to which I owed my delivcrance to the winds and waves of the Potomac.

Cancerd Poker scorms to have been fortile in aver-

General Baker seems to have been fertile in expedients and unusually adroit in maintaining his disguises. Wishing to effect the arrest of a prominent Confederate at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, he assumed the name of Philip Herbert (the Southern Congressman, who, it will be remembered, killed a waiter at Willard's Hotel some years ago), figured for some days at the Clifton house in his chosen charnoter, and at last persuaded the man whom he was in search of to walk with him on the Suspension Bridge, where an officer in waiting arrested him, a few feet this side of the American line.

Two or three exciting chapters are devoted to the bounty-jumping frauds in New-York, and the means adopted by the Government detectives to arrest the

guilty parties.

It is, doubtless, a matter of surprise that forged enlisting papers could have been so readily manufactured and profitably used. One of the leading brokers arrested was a notary public. Aided by the clerks of the recruiting office, the necessary blanks were obtained. These were written out with factitious names, properly certified by the notary public. Each set of the papers represented an enlisted man, and was ready for sale in the market to any unsuspecting agent from the country having a quota to fill. There were whole towns in the interior of the Empire State filled with these fraudulent credits. In many instances the same false chilstinents were credited in different Congressional districts. The matter will be more fally comprehended by a reference to my official report.

Empire State filled with these fraudulent credits. In many instances the same false calistments were credited in different Congressional districts. The matter will be more faily comprehended by a reference to my official report.

I took up my headquarters at the Astor House, and let the brokers know that I was an agent or supervisor for the interior of the State, having several large quotas to fill. I was at once besieged by applications to purchase credits. The third day I purchased sixteen sets of these enlistment papers; and on the fourth, twenty-two, when a proposition was made by a broker to purchase forged papers, saying those I land were such and would answer the same purpose; that, so skillfully were they prepared, detection was impossible. The offer was accepted, and placed me'on the most friendly terms with my associates in business. For a mimber of days. I continued the purchase of spurious papers for less than half the price of the genuine decuments. This feature of the swindling came mear causing a quarrel among the brokers—some of them insisting that I should not have been informed that I bought forged papers, because I might then have paid fail price. The other party contended that by committing me to the forgety I was secured against betrayal of the cause. The former further claimed that forged papers were worth as much to me as the genuine. These negotiations were varied to from fays, when I decided to arrest the whole company. It will be understood that the arrest of a winter broker in the city would create an elarm, and end the investigation. The greatest strategy and concealed, in an adjoining room, a number of my assistants. I instructed them that the signal I should use to brink them to my and would be a knock on the door of the apartiment? Which they were placed.

The illustrious him estood around me. Greet papers in hand, eagerly waiting for the checks which would bring the roward of their visits—for most of them could not he eriminate. Beyond dispute, I had written receipt for the brink

the precautions taken by the prisoners, and the large number of counsel which they employed, they were all convicted, as will be seen by reference to the records of the Eureau of Military Justice. The Department exacted from me the most persistent activity in the prosecution of these cases.

I had been teld that soldiers would receive the bounty, recalist the same day, be sent to the Island, and repeat the process the day following. I was, at the time, skeptical respecting such facility in deception and incredible assurance, and to satisfy myself in regard to the truth of the matter, I dressed myself in the garb of a regular jumper, and repaired, February 9, to a recruiting office in the public square, near the Astor House, New York. Assuming the air of a veteran in the business, I asked the officer what he was paying for recruits.

Before the question could be answered, the gentlemanly broker, always on hand, inquired of the my name and place of residence, which I gave him. In a low tone of voice, and with a knowing wink, he said: "Have you been through before in New-York!" I answered: "Not since last Fall." He added: "All right; come inside." And in less time than it has taken to relate the incident, I was one of "Uncle Sam's boys."

My friend gave me \$100, promising the remainder due me when I should arrive at the Island; then, directing me to remain where I was for a while, he left me.

Returning within an hour, he opened the following conversation with me: "Have you ever been on the Island!" I replied, "Yes." Evidently enlightened in regard to the matter, he immediately remarked: "You know how to get off, then! When you do, come up to Tammany Hall, and I will put you through up town." meaning, of course, he would enlist me again. While this conversation was passing between us another broker stepped up, and said: "Gentlemen, let us take a drink." We accepted the invitation, and they conducted me across the Park to a saloson, where I saw, at a glance, they were quite at home. Liquor was called for, and while

if, one of the brokers quietly stepped behind the bar and addressed some conversation to him.

We then all drank to the success of the Union, or rather, all of us appeared to do so.

I raised the glass to my lips, and, unobserved by the rest, poured its contents into my bosom, as I had done-many times before when compelled to join the convivial ring. I was convinced that my potation had been drugged. Next followed a proposition to repair to an adioining room and engage in a game of cards.

We played until I thought it necessary to affect drowsiness and insensibility. My eyes began to close, until at length my head rested on the table in front of me, and my whole appearance indicated to my betrayers my entire helpiessness in their hands.

At this juncture one of them left the room, but soon returning, exclaimed, "All right." Immediately I caught the sound of carriage wheels, and, as I anticipated, was carried to the door, and, supported by broker number one, hited into a vehicle, and driven rapidly to the Cedarst. rendezvous. My hat was then unceremoniously pushed over my face, and I was hurried into the presence of the recruiting officer in attendance, who asked me.

"Do you wish to enlist?" Number two answered, in a tone to represent my own veice, "Ye-e-s."

I was again declared to be one of the volunteers, taken into another room, and laid on a bench, where I remained an hour, in company with three other recruits, who had been drugged in the same manner, my friends the brokers supposing they had disposed of me.

In the mean time broker number one returned, and said: "Well, old fellow, how do you fee!" to which I replied, "Very slek." Then remarking, "You'll be all right by and by, "he left me.

I looked about me to judge of the possibility of escape. I saw at once that I could not pass out by the door, as a sentry was stationed there, and came to the conclusion that I would have to try my chances at a window.

I opened one which overlooked a back yard, sprang out, and after walking through a long passage way,

It amest be borne in mind that many gangs, the number of which is not known, were moving about in the Northern States at the same moment.

On this subject, thus far, I have only narrated frands committed by the roving military bandits in disguise. There was another way of dishonest speculation, no less remunerative and criminal. The draft requiring men to enter the service, or furnish substitutes, afforded an excellent opportunity to "buy, sell, and get gain." I knew many instances where lads fourteen years of age were entired into drinking saloons, drugged, and made to perjure themselves, to become the substitutes of some patriotic citizens, the substitutes each receiving, perhaps, one hundred dollars, which was almost invariably stolen from them before reaching the general rendezvous.

A superannuated Frenchman, seventy-two years old, unable to speak English, was taken in an alley at New-York, while getting a scanty but honest livelihood, by gathering rags. His hair and whiskers, which were white asknow were colored by a barber, then he was transferred to the Hd Congressional District, Williamsburgh, and enlisted as a substitute for a well-known shipbuilder there. Hearing of the outrage, I sent for the aged man, and, through an interpreter, ascertained the name of the broker. The latter was obliged to disgorge six hundred dollars, which was paid to the yetim of the dismayed trader in his fellow-men. The aged stranger thanked me tremulously, and, with eyes suffused with tears, departed from my office, having in his possession a purse which his rag-bag would not have yielded in a long space of time.

The law required that all minors desiring to enlist,

tremulously, and, with eyes suffused with tears, departed from my office, having in his possession a purse which his rag-bag would not have yielded in a long space of time.

The law required that all minors desiring to enlist, should first obtain the consent of their parents. A respectable German, residing in Beaver-st, andelenly missed his son, about fourteen years of age. He searched for him diligentify during three weeks, but all attempts to discover him proving fruitless, the anxious father applied to me for counsel and assistance. I made him give me a written description of the boy, promising him that, to discover his whereabout, I would leave no means in my power untried. I then called a detective and placed in his hands the paper, with directions to use it in tracing the boy. He seen returned, with the information that the lad had enlisted at the Brooklyn rendezvous, in charge of Col. Fowler.

I sent for the papers, from which I learned that a woman, claiming to be the mother of the boy, had accompanied him to the office and made the required affidavit. Then sending to the front I procured the had's return, who furnished me with the following particulars: One evening, while passing from his father's store to his house, an elderly man, gentlemanly is appearance, accosted him, inquiring if he did not want a situation. He replied: "No, Sir." His venerable friend then left him, and a boy of his ownage came up and said, "Come in here and get a glass of temonade," pointing to a Chathamest, saloon. They went In, and soon after calling for the drink the elderly man entered. He recollected nothing more until the next morning, when he found himself in a drinking saloon in Brooklyn. His hat and boots were gone, and while searching for them an old man entered, whom he recognized as the one had seen the evening before. He was accompanied by a weman, who exclaimed: "You are a fine-looking boy; would you like to enlist for a bujer?" at the same time taking from under her cloak a small silver bagic, and adding, "Now, my

"Yes, I am phinking of it. What are you paying recruits you?"
"Six hundred dollars. Where are you from I"
"Six hundred dollars. Where a pretty good hand, and am hardly able to go into the ranks."

He replied typickly, "Oh, I can fix all that right."

A converxation then followed between him and the recruiting officer, when I was made a soldier of the Union army, once more. I was requisted to be seated for a few moments. Soon after the broker asked me to take "a glass." I went with him to an old drinking-saloon in Cherry, st., where I found brokers numbers one and two, who immediately recognized me, but expressed no surprise at the moeting. My successful escape from the Codar-at. headquarters convinced my friends that I was an old expert in tricks of the trade.

Their admiration for me became so great that they received me into full fellowship, regarded me as a shrewd member of the bounty jumpfug brotherhood, and, after freiely discussing their plans and prospects, declared me to the ambert of the bounty jumpfug brotherhood, and, after freiely discussing their plans and prospects, declared me to the hold of the same had to the front.

I was greatly smused while listening to the exploits of each, as he in turn detailed them. One related

But all efforts to find Cornelius Garvin were in vain. teveral times the mother seemed to be near him; but the oy at the prospect of meeting him soon faded before

charge of. On the arrival of the Harrisburg train, Mr. Lincoln took a carriage in waiting, and with his escort was driven to the depot at Broad and Primests. The officer made some osteniatious bustle, arriving with his parcel for which the train was detained, and passing through the depot entered the cars, Mr. Lincoln in his company. As Mr. Lincoln passed through the gate, the man attending it remarked, "Old fellow, it's well for you the train was defained to-night, or you wouldn't have gone in it." No one aboard the train but the agent of the company and the officer knew of Mr. Lincoln's being in it. He was conducted to a sleeping car, and thus was kept out of the way of observation. To guard against any possible communication by telegraph at this time, the circuit was broken, to be united when it would be safe to do so. The plan of the consurators was to break or burn one of the bridges north of Baltimore, at the time of Mr. Lincoln's anticipated approach, on the following day, and in the confusion incident to the stoppage of the train, to assassinate him in the cars. Hence the extra precaution above mentioned, regarding the telegraph. In due time the train with Mr. Lincoln reached Washington, and he being safe there, the officer, as previously instructed, sent a dispatch to "the genileman" that "the parcel of documents had been delivered. The public, and, above all, the conspirators, awoke on the morning of the 24th to be astonished with the intelligence that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in Washington. It may be well to mention here that the story of his disguise in a "Scotch cap" and cloak was untrue. He were his ordinary traveling cap, and was in no sense of the word disguised.

"On one occasion," he adds, "I carried to Mr.

names of the applicants being parcet on the boost of the Attorney-General's office, which names are taken up in their order and disposed of. For an extraordinary consideration, however, Mrs. Cobb agreed to procure the pardon in question in twelve hours, as appears from the following contract:

Wasserson D. C. Nor. 5, 1865.

pardon in question in twelve hours, as appears from the following contract:

Washington, B. C., Nov. 5, 1865.

For and in consideration of the sum of \$4200 peld to me by Ceptain Clarence J. Howell, I hereby agree as follows, to wit: To take from Captain Howell his statement in regard to his case, and procure for him the full and complete parlon for his past offenses. The unner to be paid as follows: \$100 in hand, and the remaining \$200 on the delivery of his nardon on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, p. m. I further arree that in case I do not sorved in getting the pardon as agreed, I will return to him the \$100 received of him.

(signed)

Mus. L. L. Conn.

The above contained the following receipt on the back:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1865.

so of the way of observation. To guard again the state of the state of

there frequently—he knew their faces well; believed he had on one or two occasions recommended Mrs. Cobb to the Secretary of the Treasury for a situation, but, he yound that, he knew nothing of her or of Mrs. Washington, and if he could be convinced that the character of these women was bad, he certainly would not tolerate their presence at the Executive Mansion a moment. He then asked me to make out a written report, as briefly as possible, on which he could base some order directing his subordinates to exclude bad characters from the Whall short the White House, and after furnishing him with an official report, at his own request, I certainly though the would give orders to have her kept out of the Executive mansion. On the contrary, I heard that she was a more frequent visitor there than ever, and was boasting among her friends that in spite of Gen. Raker's interference she was still a welcome guest of the President. I could not think this possible. So, in order to bring the controversy between the President and myself to an issue, I directed an officer to ascertain whether this was tine, and learned that she was stold that she was still a welcome officer at the front entrance, with instructions to prevent Mrs. Cobbe entering. About 110 clots, as usual, she persident had only the control of the rear part of the house, entered the kitchen, went up to the President in ten minutes." She went round to the rear part of the house, entered the kitchen, went up to the President private room, and told him that Gen. Baker had stationed a detective at the door to prevent her search part of the house, entered the kitchen, went up to the President and maner the minutes." She went round to he rear part of the house, entered the kitchen, went up to the President and maner the president private room, and told him that Gen. Baker to prevent Mrs. Cobb from entering the come of the course of the course of the control of the course of the course

In Mrs. Cobb's testimony on the trial, it will be noticed that she speaks of having received a note at the hotel. This note I sent her, in compliance with the President's request.

A RACE OF RIP VAN WINKLES. SINGULAR DISCOVERY ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 18 .- A party of strangers from Norfolk recently visited Chincoteague Island, some ferty miles above Cape Henry, on a gunning and fishing expedition. They found a remarkable state of society existing among the inhabitants. Out of a population of 1,400 only a few could read and write, and the principal 1,400 only a few could read and write, and the principal means of subsistence are farming and fishing. Great numbers of wild ponies of a small species roam about the woods. These are annually caught and taken to the eastern shore and sold. When broken they make very good farm teams. The inhabitants are exceedingly jealous of strangers, and manifested their aversion in a very decided manner. Their means of communication with the other shore are quite limited, and they have little knowledge of events transpiring outside of their own little domain. They exhibit almost savage ignorance of the world outside of their own territory.